

The Mysore Gazette

PUBLISHED BY



AUTHORITY

Vol. 84]

BANGALORE, THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1949

[No. 16

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PART I

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Reviews the Administration Report of the Animal Husbandry Department for the year 1947-48.

READ—

Letter No. A.7. P.C.R. 832-48-49, dated 6th-7th December 1948, from the Director of Animal Husbandry Department, forwarding the report on the working of the Animal Husbandry Department, for the year 1947-48.

ORDER No. A.F. 6355-9—A.H. 129-48-3, DATED BANGALORE, THE 11TH APRIL 1949.

Recorded.

General Administration.—Dr. P. M. Narayanaswami Naidu, B.Sc., etc., continued to be in charge of the Department during the year. He continued to be in additional charge of the post of Dairy Officer throughout the year and that of the Special Poultry Officer up to 30th January 1948 when Captain Sri B. Vasudeva Rao, the permanent incumbent, rejoined the post on the termination of Military Service. The Superintendent also served on the undermentioned Committees and represented the All-India Cattle Show Committee at the local show held under its auspices in connection with the Cattle Fair at Hassan in January 1948 :—

1. Committee for Agriculture of the Mysore Economic Conference.
2. Managing Committee of Agriculture and Experimental Union.
3. Committee of Visitors of the Agricultural College.
4. Board of Studies in Agriculture.
5. Committee for the Sandal Spike Disease.
6. Nutritional Committee.

Veterinary Section.—The seasonal conditions were fairly satisfactory and fodder and water were available in all the Districts though the cost of fodder continued to be somewhat high.

It is remarkable that the State remained free from Rinderpest during the year for the first time in the history of the Department. The number of animals protected by preventive inoculation was 518 (3,932). One thousand nine hundred and forty-seven (1,038) cases of Blackquarter were reported. Two lakhs thirteen thousand and eight hundred and sixty-six young cattle were vaccinated against Rinderpest. Four hundred and eighty-eight (356) cases of Haemorrhagic Septicæmia were registered and 48,631 (48,686) animals protected against the disease. Seven hundred and seventy (588) cases of Anthrax were attended to and 18,345 (7,414) cattle were vaccinated against the disease. One thousand and sixty-five cases of other contagious diseases were registered and 1,064 cases were attended to. Although the mortality from Rinderpest was nil, Blackquarter and Anthrax accounted for the largest number of deaths during the year.

The total number of Veterinary institutions at the end of the year was 161 (139). Twenty-one new rural dispensaries were opened during the year. The number of fresh cases admitted for treatment was 474,451 (431,636) and the number of operations and castrations conducted was 27,677 (22,789) and 70,077 (68,189), respectively. There was one Veterinary institution for every 31,000 (36,000) heads of cattle. The demand for the opening of more Veterinary Dispensaries, especially in rural areas, continued to be on the increase. Foundation stones were laid for 8 (12) new dispensary buildings donated by the public.

Civil Veterinary Aid.—The District Veterinary and Live-stock Officers in the course of their tours, treated 4,295 (2,248) cases, conducted 3,899 (2,095) inoculations, castrated 1,404 (361) scrub bulls and visited 783 (995) villages.

The Department also took part in the All-India Cattle Show organised by the All-India Cattle Show Committee at Delhi in February 1948. Representative specimens of Hallikar and Amrit Mahal cattle belonging to private breeders in the State were selected for the Show and sent to Delhi.

With a view to providing the necessary incentive to cattle breeders and inducing them to exhibit better stocks, the organisers of Cattle Shows distributed 1,445 prizes to the best exhibits. The establishment of a Dairy Section is being considered with a view to augmenting the production and supply of milk in the State. In order to secure the necessary technical personnel to meet the additional requirements of the Veterinary Department for implementing and operating the post-war schemes, candidates were selected and deputed for training both in India and abroad.

All the 26 post-war schemes were accorded general administrative sanction, entailing a total expenditure of Rs. 1,01,82,872. Seven of these schemes have already been implemented and detailed proposals in the case of some others were still under consideration.

Poultry Section.—There were six poultry units in the State and the number of birds in the units at the end of the year was 1,331. Two thousand three hundred and eighty-five eggs and 372 birds were sold for breeding purposes to the villages served by Rural Welfare Centres. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 6,293. For the first time, the Poultry Section competed in the All-India Poultry Show held in New Delhi in February 1949 and won 8 prizes which included 2 All-India Championship Cups. Poultry was also exhibited at some District Conferences. A local poultry show was held at the Rural Welfare Centre, Doddballapur, in connection with the Village Conference and prizes were awarded to the best poultry raised by rural folk. A scheme for the investigation of poultry disease, financed jointly by the Government and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research continued to be in operation.

Amrit Mahal and Livestock Section.—Both the Mungar and Hingar rains were fairly satisfactory and consequently there was sufficient grazing and water for the cattle in most of the kaval lands. The condition of cattle was satisfactory. The strength of the four Government herds was 912 (803). There were 210 births and 101 deaths during the year. The total demand in respect of the Amrit Mahal Section under all heads amounted to Rs. 1,70,870 including a sum of Rs. 1,10,885 pending at the beginning of the year and out of this a sum of Rs. 30,271 was collected.

An extent of 51,093 acres of land was leased out for temporary cultivation. An extent of 39.8 acres of kaval land was transferred to the Revenue Department.

Nine lakhs forty-six thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine (687,232) heads of cattle were estimated to have collected at all the Cattle Fairs held in the State during the year, the sale price of the bullocks ranging from Rs. 400 to Rs. 1,200 a pair. One thousand four hundred and forty-five (1,476) prizes were distributed to the best cattle exhibits. Five out of the nine cattle exhibits at the All-India Cattle Show, Delhi, were awarded trophies including the Challenge Cup for the best Hallikar Breed graciously presented by His Highness the Maharaja.

Sheep Section.—The six Government Sheep Breeding Farms at Yolachihalli, Hebbal, Doddballapur, Kurikaval, Chicksandra and Padavalapatta continued to work during the year. The Padavalapatta Farm was converted into a subvention scheme for Mandya District. There were nine Sheep Breeders' Associations at the beginning of the year and one more Association was started at Birur during the year, bringing the total number of these Associations in the State to 10. There were 2,576 members in all these Associations with a strength of 101,896 Sheep. One hundred and twenty-three stud rams were distributed through these Associations and 772 scrub rams were castrated. Seventy-six thousand nine hundred and one sheep were clipped during the year. The total quantity of wool collected was 21,918 lbs. One thousand and forty-four woollen fabrics, valued at Rs. 10,453

were manufactured in the weaving sections attached to the Sheep Breeders' Associations at Kolar, Nagamangala, Closepet and Doddballapur. One thousand and eighty-seven fabrics were sold, realising a sum of Rs. 13,485.

Live-stock Improvement Scheme.—Sixty-six (120) bulls were distributed in the State free of cost under the Free Bull Scheme. Sixteen (43) bulls maintained by private individuals were selected for the award of premia under "Premium Bull Scheme." Under this scheme 16 (19) "One Day" Village Shows were held and silver medals and certificates were awarded to the best exhibits. The scheme gained the general appreciation of the rural public.

Government Grass and Stud Farm, Hessarghatta.—The Farm which was under the control of the Military Department was transferred to the control of the Department of Animal Husbandry in August 1947. The activities of this farm were dealt with under (1) Grass Farm, (2) Stud Farm and (3) Dry Cattle Farm. The revenue derived by Government from the sale of grasses amounted to nearly Rs. 1,15,700.

With a view to providing for the necessary care and maintenance of cows and buffaloes, especially in urban areas, during their period of uneconomic existence, viz., the dry period, a Dry Cattle Farm was sanctioned in August 1946. The Farm was started from 1st October 1947 at Medahall Post Paddocks temporarily. The farm is gaining in popularity as a most useful adjunct to the Hessarghatta Grass Farm.

Fishery Section.—Fishery conservation measures were enforced during the year in the 3 Divisions comprising Mysore cum Mandya, Shimoga and Kolar Districts. Two thousand and thirty-one fishing licenses were issued during the year, realising a total fishery revenue of Rs. 40,500. Arrangements are being made for the construction of buildings and importation of necessary equipment in connection with the establishment of the Fishery Research Station and Aquarium at Krishnarajasagara.

Bee-keeping.—A comprehensive scheme of re-organisation and development of Bee-keeping in the State was sanctioned in January 1948. With a view to securing adequate trained personnel for launching developmental work, bee-keeping training classes of 3 months' duration were started during the year. There were 9 Bee-keeping Centres in the State.

Serum Institute.—The Serum Institute undertook, as usual, large scale manufactures of several sera and vaccines required for combating outbreaks of contagious diseases among live-stock. The Research Section continued with the investigation of various problems connected with diseases of live-stock, besides the laboratory examination of all clinical materials received from different institutions in the State. The preparation of anti-rabic vaccine against Ranikhet disease among fowls was continued and a scheme was sanctioned in October 1947 providing for the establishment of a production centre at Bangalore and nine vaccine depots in the District Headquarters with a view to intensify the work on Ranikhet disease prophylaxis throughout the State. A total quantity of 769,333 (941,000) doses of several sera and vaccine was manufactured. Five lakhs forty-eight thousand six hundred and eighteen doses were sold within the State and 231,385 doses were sold to places outside the State. Two thousand one hundred and ninety-five doses are reported to have been issued to the Institute for experimental purposes.

The total expenditure of the Institute for the year amounted to Rs. 93,848 (Rs. 1,06,058) and the revenue realised was Rs. 1,49,135 (Rs. 1,42,979), thus yielding a net profit of Rs. 55,286.

The work of the Department continued to be satisfactory under the general direction and guidance of Dr. P. M. Narayanaswamy Naidu who has been since designated Director of the Animal Husbandry Department.

MIR SAFDAR HUSSAIN, *Genl. Secy.*